

Mass Media And New Directions For Pro-Populism Journalism: JawaPos Daily Social Construction Study In Coverage Of Rejection Of The 2019 Kpk Law Revision

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MASS MEDIA AND NEW DIRECTIONS FOR PRO-POPULISM JOURNALISM: JAWA POS DAILY SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION STUDY IN COVERAGE OF REJECTION OF THE 2019 KPK LAW REVISION

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ABSTRACT:

This research examines how the Jawa Pos Daily's social construction in the coverage of protests carried out by the masses before enacting the 2019 KPK Law Revision. As a content analysis research, the data used is the Jawa Pos news and variations in response to it using a theoretical perspective of Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman's social constructions. This study is an interdisciplinary study that brings together the phenomenon of media communication with sociological theory. This research can that the externalization process, which shows the Jawa Pos Daily uses the diction rejection of the KPK Law Revision in its reporting. The objective process is by presenting the news in interaction masses or the public and the mass media. In contrast, internalization involves placing the masses' understanding and actions as the same and correct action following both' wishes.

INTRODUCTION:

Today we are entering the Industry 4.0 Revolution era, which by the increasingly vibrant strengthening of information technology at all societal levels. Thanks to information technology during people's lives, various positive and negative information (Dirhamsyah, 2006).

Among the positive impacts of information technology is that it can disseminate information about virtue or ethics and morals, both about good

and valuable community life and the spread of religion. On the other hand, there is also negative information technology, such as the strengthening of hoaxes, which contains false information, hate speech, character assassination, and great slander.

Today, the quantity of Indonesian people who have information technology media, such as ownership of a cell phone or smartphone, is substantial. Indonesia is the sixth country in cellphone ownership after China, India, the United States, Brazil, and Russia. The following data can describe Indonesia's position in the field of information media use in the international world, namely: The total population of Indonesia is 262 million, Cellphone users in Indonesia are 371.4 million or 142 per cent, Internet users are 132.7 million, Media users social active 105 million, active mobile social media users 92 million (Patlis, 2005).

The PEW RESEARCH CENTER Report stated that Indonesia's position is below South Africa, Brazil, the Philippines, Mexico, Tunisia, and Indonesia (developing countries). For young users (18-34), smartphone ownership increased from 39 per cent to 66 per cent in 2015-2018. Of all cellphone owners in Indonesia, 42 per cent own a smartphone, 628 per cent own a regular cellphone, and 29 per cent do not own a cellphone (*Twitter Sentiment Analysis : Case Study on the Revision of the Indonesia ' s Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law 2019*, 2021).[3]

By using this data, the Indonesian people can be declared an information society. Through the use of a significant number of smartphones, high use of mobile phones, and even included in the category of information technology users in the sixth position of countries in the world, it can ascertain that the Indonesian people have entered an era of progress in the use of information technology. During the onslaught of information sources in online media, one source of information that cannot forget is the mass media, such as newspapers or daily newspapers, magazines, and weekly newspapers as it knows that today, in tune with the increasingly massive use of the internet, newspapers, and magazines also use online media as a medium to convey their messages. For example Kompas.com, Tempo.com, and tribunnews.com. There is a "battle" between the printed mass media and the online media capturing media readership. In reality, online media is much more potent because it does not require long printing times, infrastructure readiness (printing machines), and abundant human resources. Print media are losing out to online media concerning on-time information sharing or timely information dissemination. Online media can provide information faster than print media. For example, some online information media, detik.com, report on a fact only a few hours after the incident occurred. As for print media, it takes longer because it is waiting for the newspaper's printing time. In its development, journalistic works change in three ways: 1) a change towards online media use, which is faster in the reporting process. Although it knows that online news sometimes catches up with speed rather than accuracy. 2) the media now leads to a call to action. So it is providing information and inviting the reading community to

do things that are considered urgent by the media. So good news does not only convey information but also awakens the community to do something. 3) revival of civic journalism, namely the involvement of the news world and the community to do good things so that the media depends on advertisements and how people can be involved in media reporting (*Testing the Limits of Public Integrity: The Impact of Vested Interests and Countervailing Forces on Indonesia's KPK*, 2021).

In this context, newspapers must continue developing a sense of information to keep their readers interested. Among the innovations developed are through interesting features or more in-depth investigative reporting or by making news by prioritizing the agenda-setting to influence the audience. Newspapers take this method in the framework of caring for their readers and customers. The mass media then develops itself in the conception of biased journalism or what is also known as pro-populistic journalism. One of the mass media methods is to pack dominant issues or trending topics into messages that can attract readers with various reviews that can lead readers to public opinion according to what the media crew wants. Thus, there will be an impression that the mass media follow the public's will and favour the public interest. The news presented by various mass media "seems" to be involved in efforts to mobilize the masses to hold demonstrations, especially in the recent cases related to the rejection of the KPK Law Revision and the Criminal Code Revision, which have approved by DPR RI and will be forwarded to be signed by the President. Therefore, in the context of demonstrations carried out by students throughout Indonesia, especially in big cities, the mass media is directly or indirectly influenced by messages in the mass media, both in headlines, interviews of figures, features, and investigation news. Which "presumably" leads to the mobilization of the masses to fight back. Protests as part of democracy, and no one contradicts it. All agree that demonstrations or demonstrations express opinions by taking to the streets or visiting places deemed relevant. In the case of student demonstrations in Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Medan, and other cities in Indonesia in a massive manner, it is an accumulation of how much influence social media also includes printed mass media. This study uses the Jawa Pos Daily as the study's target, especially concerning the news published continuously reflecting on the movement of public demands - especially students - in conducting demonstrations. The social construction of Jawa Pos can show in its various reports during the DPR RI's efforts to revise the KPK Law to the demonstration movement carried out by students throughout Indonesia. Therefore, the primary question to be answered in this study is whether it is true that the Jawa Pos newspaper in its reporting is more pro-journalistic in revealing the facts surrounding the revision of the KPK Law through themes that support the populist movement whose facts present. The agenda-setting is clearly described in the daily reporting in a systematic and structured manner during the KPK Law Revision process from September to early October 2019.

The author's motivation is that in the study of social construction associated with the sociology of news in the mass media circulating in the community, it becomes a new understanding and does not drop some parties.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY¹⁰

This study an interdisciplinary study (*What motivates digital activism? The case of the Save KPK movement in Indonesia*, 2021). Which combines sociology and communication science. Both are in the social science clump. In this study, the mass media message is part of communication science with social construction. Many studies use an interdisciplinary pattern because science development will occur more quickly with a model like this. The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education area have developed a study pattern like this, but the Ministry of Religion also applies it (*Twitter Sentiment Analysis: Case Study on the Revision of the Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law 2019*, 2021).

This research generally uses a qualitative content analysis research method because what is looking for is a description of how the mass media describes messages conveyed to the public in the mass media's public space. As a qualitative research, the data revealed are 1) Data on the daily coverage of Jawa Pos during the Revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission formulated by the DPR until massive demonstrations by students in cities in Indonesia, student demonstrations in Jakarta, and also moral appeal from university lecturers in Indonesia to the President's meeting with national figures and so on. 2) This study pays close attention to the headlines of the Jawa Pos Daily, which shows on the first page, as well as opinion columns and interviews with national figures concerning the Revision of the KPK Law from early September to early October 2019. 3) Understand the titles; the headline on the first page describes the agenda-setting of the Jawa Pos Daily concerning community activities - especially - students around the demonstration over the passing of the KPK Bill. 5) Understand the news content in the Jawa Pos Daily during the revision process and about student protests throughout Indonesia to understand the tendency of reporting that can hyperlink to pro-populism journalism. As research on mass media sociology, the data source is the Jawa Pos Daily from September 15 to October 1, 2019, especially concerning reporting on the KPK Law revision. This study also uses other data sources in journals in Indonesia, news in online media, and writings relevant to the research theme either from online media, journals, or other trusted scientific works. To understand the construction of social media in the context of coverage of mass demonstrations in rejection of the KPK Law Revision, the steps used are as follows: 1) Checking all news with themes of the revision of the KPK Law as published by the Jawa Pos Daily since September 15 until October 1, 2019. 2) Categorize news themes according to the classifications that have following the objectives of this study. 3) Understand these data using the concept of social construction developed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. 4) Report the research results following qualitative research principles.

Previous Research

There are three categories discussed in previous research: first, research on mass media's religious politics. Among those that can make as social media, constructs are Rena Latifa et al., cognitive patterns and religiosity influence disagreement attitudes in the governor of DKI, 2017. Through multiple regression analysis, those with higher analytical cognitive patterns are at the political level. disagreement than the cognitive-holistic pattern (*Analysis of the Anti-corruption Movement Through Twitter Social Media : A Case Study of Indonesia*, 2021).

Isaac Mutiri Mutunga, in his research conducted in Kenya, stated that media and communication training could be an instrument to adapt to changes in the industrial world. Higher education institutions in Kenya have also adapted to this change by adding new media courses to adapt to Kenya's industrial world, leading to technology-based industries. Buyung Pambudi stated that based on research, the tough Madurese people became softer through symbolic transformations in the bull kerapan. The violence initially in the cow kerapan, such as the rekeng as a symbol of violence cow kerapan, replaced an ordinary whip, symbolizing non-violence. This change shows by kyai and religious leaders in Madura (*Corruptive behavior of the heads of local governments in Indonesia*, 2021).

Khoirun Ni'am wrote about the news in three mass media (Kompas, Jawa Pos, and Surya) in 2012. He stated 198 news stories about religion (January-April) and 262 (May-August). This study knows that Islamic organizations have many opportunities to induce legal and political processes and violence. In this context, Islamic organizations' empowerment needs to play a role in building a better civilization in the future (*What motivates digital activism ? The case of the Save KPK movement in Indonesia*, 2021).

Second, research on violence in the media, including Ayu Erivah Rossy and Umaimah Wahid, stated that online media found many cases of sexual violence reported because they were considered information that benefited the media the form of pornography, namely presenting news in such a way. so that what appears is the charm of sexuality revealed and hardly heed the feelings of victims of sexual violence; it creates the impression that victims of sexual violence committed the mistake (*Testing the Limits of Public Integrity : The Impact of Vested Interests and Countervailing Forces on Indonesia ' s KPK*, 2021).

In her research, Afridah stated the violation of journalistic ethics in the news about sexual violence against women in "Green Light" from November 2012 to April 2013. Since the publication of ethical guidelines for journalists in news coverage, especially news about sexuality, there are still many reports raised by ignoring the news's morality in their news production. Anggi Azhari Siregar, in his research, stated that the Medan Post Daily released many news themes about violence against children so that the news could trigger various

kinds of reactions. Therefore, our duty as members of society is to reduce violence against children, starting from the family environment, school environment, and community environment (*Prevention Policies for Money Laundering through Capital Market Instruments: The Case of Indonesia*, 2021). Efira Novia Kresearch stated that students were happy with Metro TV's news about violence against journalists and agreed with the news. They are supportive of journalists who produce news in the era of freedom. However, a journalist must also uphold the ethics of journalists in news coverage.

Third, communication research with a social construction perspective is Sulaeman (et al.), which produces an overview of the impression management patterns carried out by da'i (communicators) on the front stage in improving the quality of message transformation to man's (communicants).). Through good impression management, there will be a persuasion process that allows messages to receive full awareness and not coercion (*The destructive effect of corruption on economic growth in Indonesia: A threshold model*, 2021).

Then Ali Nurdin, writing about peace journalism, stated that balance needs to produce news. Journalists must not use the jargon "bad news is good news," which in turn will result in "war journalism," which results in an unpleasant impression on the minds of readers of the media. Therefore we need "peace journalism," which will produce the impression that the news gives a sense of comfort and peace in the readers' minds. Through peace journalism, the media audience will feel politeness and politeness in media reporting to produce social order. Bend Abidin Santosa's work states that the mass media can construct reality and shape public opinion during social life, especially conveying various information about peace. In this case, the media has sufficient and significant capabilities to reduce various social conflicts in society. Isabelle Lecomte writes about peace journalism concerning dakwah (Islamic broadcasting). It states that Islamic communication is peace journalism. Because Islamic preaching or communication is about building social sensitivity, peace, and conflict resolution, it also describes universal values such as inclusivism, harmony, tolerance, justice, security, safety, harmony, and mutual respect among human beings. Writing about this will be possible to have a "warm" dialogue and discussion about Islam's good message. (*Speak-up against the Spread of Corruption: An Analytical Modelling Using Multi Agent System (MAS)*, 2021).

Then, Pardianto, through his research, got a picture of how two different media provided support in the Maluku elections: Maluku People's Daily and Ambon Express. Both of them mutually support each other, their support for the governor and deputy governor candidates, so their objectivity and independence can doubt. However, in the coverage of the elections, Haian Rakyat Maluku provided more coverage than Ambon Express. This research on "Mass Media and New Directions of Pro-populism Journalism" cannot be categorized into the category of violent journalism because, in its news, it does not explicitly reveal the violence committed by certain parties. Likewise, it cannot be categorized in the study of religious-political journalism in the mass

media because, in its reporting, it does not reveal how the demonstration should be carried out reasonably and promote a sense of peace. Likewise, it cannot contain news that puts forward how the media constructs news, agenda-setting for the media's benefit. In the Jawa Pos Daily, news in the revision of the KPK Law can contain pro-populism journalism or pro-mass journalism. Jawa Pos siding with the people, directly or indirectly, invites people to be aware of demonstrations.

Empirical Data

The printed mass media's tendency to develop new journalism can undoubtedly result from the emergence of news "in favor" of the public interest. It means that the printed mass media strives to lead to the media's specific actions as "truth." So the mass media does not just convey information but provides further reviews about what the public will do or have done. It is understandable because the news segment, whose purpose is to provide information, has been taken over by online media, which is very fast in conveying information to the public. For example, detik.com or tribun.news, then a piece of information can be broadcast a few minutes later. Of course, it is different from the printed mass media, which takes a longer time to wait for the printing time, and only gets the news tomorrow. That is why the investigative and pro-public aspects in its "battle" with online media.

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Jawa Pos Daily.

Jawa Pos was founded by The Chung Shen, July 1, 1949, under Djava Post. Chung Shen is an employee of an advertisement for a cinema in Surabaya. Even though it was not a strong media, it was able to survive until the 1970s. In the 1970-the 1980s, the circulation of Jawa Pos experienced a drastic decline, namely only 6,800 copies. Because of that, finally, at the age of 78, Jawa Pos was sold to PT Graffiti Pers, the Tempo Magazine publisher. At that time, none of Shen's successors could continue in his grandfather's footsteps, so Eric Samola, the President Director of PT Graffiti Pers, appointed Dahlan Iskan, initially the Head of the Tempo Branch in Surabaya, to run Jawa Pos. In the hands of Dahlan Iskan, Jawa Pos was overgrowing, and within five years, the circulation of Jawa Pos had increased to 500,000 copies. Five years later, it developed into the Jawa Pos News Network (JPNN), one of Indonesia's most extensive newspaper networks with 80 newspapers, tabloids, magazines, and 40 printing networks throughout Indonesia.

In 1997 Jawa Pos occupied a new building, 21 floors, the Graha Pena building, located in a strategic place on Jalan Ahmad Yani Surabaya. With its JPNN, Jawa Pos has also entered into new businesses in the media and printing sector, which is a means to strengthen the Jawa Pos Group's business position.

Jawa Pos is a newspaper published in Surabaya and is one of the most prominent newspapers in Indonesia. This newspaper has succeeded in developing its business in the world of information and business-related to the news. Jawa Pos has become an information "kingdom" that has also received

many awards for its achievements. Among others, Indonesia Best Brand (2007), Super Brand Indonesia's Choice (2010), Best Design in Asian Media Award (2012), Woman Brand (2011).

News Themes

Almost all of the Jawa Pos front pages or headlines provide information about "defense" to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The Jawa Pos daily, September 15, 2019, raised the issue "The Future of Corruption Eradication is Gloomy. KPK is just like a study institute". The proposition built is that the KPK Institute will not be as strong as it used to be. The KPK is no longer the spearhead of corruption eradication. JawaPos then criticized the Government. In this case, President Joko Widodo, whom he considered neglecting his promise to strengthen the KPK.

On September 16, 2019, the Jawa Pos Headline read: "2,338 Lecturers Reject the Revision of the KPK Law". These lecturers stated: "Demand the DPR-Government to Stop Discussing. Today Anti-Corruption Activist Geruduk Senayan" and other news about "DPR Keeps Discussing it in Secret." Jawa Pos also includes who reject the revision of the KPK Law. The proposition built was "rejection revision of the KPK Law shows as an effort to restore the spirit of reform and the constitution." Meanwhile, the DPR, which continues to discuss it, is considered an attempt to weaken the KPK.

On September 17, 2019, revealed in the headline that "Twice Directly Agree Meeting." On September 18, 2019, Jawa Pos also made an exceptionally provocative statement through the expression: "Now We Only Have Hope in the Constitutional Court, the revision of the KPK Law is deemed Formally Flawed." On the front page, a graphic of the KPK Law Revision's ratification flow and various community rejection activities. As depicted in the graph, on 5/09/2019, a discussion was suddenly agreed upon in a plenary meeting that was only attended by 70 people and did not enter the National Legislation Program. The KPK then held a press conference rejecting the revision. On 6/9/2016, there was a wave of protests over the DPR's plan. The public asked President Jokowi to reject the discussion. On 11/09/2019, President Jokowi signed a Presidential Letter (surprises) concerning the KPK Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the KPK. On 12/09/2019, the Government and DPR held the first meeting to discuss the KPK Law Revision. On 13/09/2019, President Jokowi stated that he had accepted any revisions proposed by the DPR, namely on wiretapping, the Supervisory Board, and SP3. The action at the KPK building ended in chaos. On 16/09/2019, the KPK wrote to the DPR to postpone discussing the KPK Law Revision and not to do it in a hurry. The DPR and the Government held a closed meeting at Baleg, which agreed to revise the KPK Law. On 17/09/2019, the DPR Plenary Meeting ratified the KPK Law's revision and shows only 80 members.

Jawa Pos, 19/09/2019 on the front page - not in the headline - reported, "It can be seen that it has hit the 1945 Constitution. Complaints on the revision of the KPK Law are crowded". As an intro to this news, Jawa Pos stated: "The hope

to save the KPK from the abyss of death is still burning. Yesterday anti-corruption activists started filing a lawsuit with the Constitutional Court. They asked the Constitutional Court to cancel the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law which has been passed by the DPR". On 20/09/2019, Jawa Pos reported: "Confiscated" the DPR Building to Defend Pinocchio, Students Urge to Revoke the KPK Law and the Criminal Code Law. ". "On the front page, there is also a photo of students sealing the DPR building. The Jawa Pos newspaper, 21/09/2019, stated: "Do not just postpone, cancel it, ask Jokowi not to give false hopes." With the intro, "the increasing wave of rejection of the Draft Criminal Code Law has made the government soften up. President Jokowi finally decided to postpone the ratification of the controversial bill". Still, on the front page, JP revealed, "When Thousands of Students Voiced their Rejection of the Criminal Code Bill and the KPK Bill. If the Agreement the demonstration with the masses will be bigger". In the intro, he expressed: "The same concerns regarding the issue of the Draft Criminal Code and the Corruption Eradication Commission Law make it easier for students to consolidate. They shared costs and human resources to take care of permits, make posters and banners, prepare oration materials, and eat and drink". On 22/09/2019, Jawa Pos reported "Review the KPK Law and the Correctional Bill." Then, on 23/09/2019, Jawa Pos reported in the headline: "Further Discussion Must Be More Open."

On 24/09/2019, the front page of Jawa Pos presented "provocative" news with a graphic one on the front page with the cover "Simultaneously Against the Regime." This big news lead was followed by the news "Students in Various Cities Rallied, Demand to Cancel the Corruption Eradication Commission Law and the Controversial Bill, From the Campus to the Street." The front page also reported: "Jokowi Refuses to Issue KPK Perppu" and "Formulating Team: Delay May, Do not Cancel." Many campuses were involved in the demonstration, including UI, Trisakti University, Mustofa Beragama University, Muhammadiyah Jakarta University, Budi Luhur University.

After displaying a picture of a student demonstration and a puff of tear gas on the first page, Jawa Pos provided the information: "Students are Babak Belur. Hundreds of Victims of Tear Gas and Police Batons, Police Ask to Beware of Intruders". Besides, there is also the news "Delay indefinitely." Also accompanied by the feature "How They Support Students' Struggle, I Do This Because I Do not Want Hope It Goes Away" with a news intro "Ananda Badudu's fundraising for food, drinks, ambulance and helping students transport. Meanwhile, Awkarin chose to distribute thousands of rice boxes directly to the demonstrators around the DPR Building".

Here are the student voices—Manik Margana Mahendra (Head of BEM UI). "We want to complete the reform. There must be a complete restoration". Muhammad Luhfi Hardiawan ((President of ITS BEM): "We have conducted a study. Many revised articles weaken the KPK institution. The involvement of people's aspirations not confuse." Kurnia Dharma Pamungkas (UGM student): "I hope the aspirations and demands voiced can be heard.

Government and DPR ". Fatir Kasim (President of BEM Hasanuddin University): "The KPK is weak, and its independence is compromised. The KPK holds the mandate as an agency to eradicate corruption ".

Jawa Pos, 26/09/2019, said, "The resistance continues." A riotous demo photo has upload above this headline. Furthermore, underneath is a photo of a person who, after being treated, has a wound on his face. Besides, there is also an inscription: "Students Are More Enthusiastic to Reject the Revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law, In Jakarta, Hundreds of Vocational School Students Clash with Police." The front page of Jawa Pos shows many news stories in pictures, such as a student who confirms in the news: "High Prices Paid for Voices of Public Unrest, followed by the statement: "This is not uncivilized, it is barbaric." Also a photo of a demonstration in Surabaya, carrying: "Staying Spirit, Rec: Thousands of Students in Surabaya protest in front of the East Java DPRD Office." Student demands are also getting wider. Among them are: 1) rejecting the Criminal Code Bill, the Minerba Mining Bill, the Correctional Bill, Urging the annulment of the KPK Law and the SDA Law, urging the passing of the PKS Bill and the Bill on Protection of Domestic Workers. 2) Cancel the DPR's choice of problematic KPK leadership, 3) Refuse to accept TNI and POLRI positions in civilian positions. 4) Stop militarism in Papua and other regions. 5) Immediately release Papuan political prisoners.) Stop criminalizing activists, 6) Stop forest burning in Kalimantan and Sumatra by forest burning corporations, and revoke their permits. 7) Resolve human rights violations and prosecute human rights criminals, including those who sit in the circle of power. Restore victims' rights immediately.

Jawa Pos, 27/09/2019, stated: "Do not hesitate to release Perppu." Above this headline is a half-page photo of the demonstration in Surabaya. A photo with students in Kendari trying to break into the DPRD door with a wooden stick. The President also received input from national figures. The news stated: "Polemic of the KPK Law. Jokowi accepts input from figures ". Then the DPR stated: "Issuance of Presidential Domain Perppu." Apart from that, there was also the news: "Students to kill allegedly hit by bullets." The intro in this news is, "The struggle of students to cancel the revision of the KPK Law, the Criminal Code Bill, and other controversial laws with deep sorrow. Yesterday a student from Kendari died. He suspects having been hit by a bullet in his right chest: the victim named Randi, 21, a student from Haluoleo University. In its newsletter,

Jawa Pos, 28/09/2019, raised the issue of "Stop Criminalization of Activists, with news children: "Police are asked not to restrain freedom of opinion," LBH: "Political Buzzers that spread Slander is Left." Also disclosed about the news of the death of Muhammad Yusuf Kardawi in the news: "Increasing, Students in Kendari Who Become Killed Victims. Why was he shot, why he shots". Intro to this news: "While crying, Wa Nasrifa kept calling out his son's name. Hysterical. His family and neighbours had to support him because he almost fell due to fainting".

On 29/09/2019, Jawa Pos also wrote in the headline: "Do not take too long to consider the Perppu; run a TKP in Kendari to find three bullet casings."

Then, Jawa Pos, 30/09/2019 on the front page, wrote: "Just Follow the People's Will, Not Political Parties, the KPK Perppu Can Restore Public Trust in Jokowi" that many political parties have challenged the desire to issue the Perppu. However, Jokowi should not be afraid of political parties. Then Jawa Pos, 1/10/2019 with the theme: "The New DPR Faces a Crisis of Trust. Inaugurated Today Amid Threat of Rallies. Strengthened Economic Center Security ". Another piece of news on page one stated: "Riot in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Jogja Damai." Symbolically, there are also portraits of students who are worshipping. "Worship Goes On: Some students perform evening prayers during the demonstration on Jalan Gatot Subroto, near the Parliament Complex, Jakarta."

Jawa Pos Response to Identity and Opinion Columns. The Identity Column is a unique column for the Javanese Post Daily view of the "current" situation. In other newspapers, it is to as a header. The essence of the Self is the construction of the media about today's news. At the time of the revision of the KPK Law, several identities and opinions of the writers followed the main themes reported by Jawa Pos. Among these identities are: "Betrayal of Reform." This editorial contains the role of the KPK so far in guarding anti-corruption. The KPK declares an institution that is brave against corruptors, even though state officials. (JP, 19/09/2019). There is also an opinion written by Richo Andi Wibowo, with the title "Derivative Problems after the" Magic "of the KPK Law." This writing is in line with the Self on that day. On 19/09/2019, Jawa Pos wrote its identity: "The Story of a Corruption-Friendly (Makin) Country." This identity tells of the more significant opportunity to commit corruption due to the weaker position of the KPK in eradicating corruption. With the revision of the KPK Law, corruption is considered an ordinary crime, and the KPK is not the last bastion to prosecute corruptors. In the point of view column (JP, 21/09/2019), Okky Madasari wrote, "Who is the fool." He stated that the presence of the KPK does not need in this country. He is a baby born during the reformation and not wanted by those in power".

Jawa Pos, 24/09/2019, wrote the Self "Listen to Students, Do not Be Orbo." This paper discusses, "Students finally get angry too. The presumed millennial generation did not care about their surroundings and was "lazy" or lazy to move, yesterday took to the streets massively. They protested against the reforms' betrayal that he fought sweat, tears, and blood from the 1998 class. "Today, we are studying on the street," read one of the hand-drawn posters. In the opinion interview column about the KPK Bonsai Scenario Talk, Djohermansyah Djohan stated: "Regional Heads entangled in Corruption have the Potential to Decrease." According to him, all this time, corruption in the area was very rampant. From 2005 to 2019, there were 418 cases of regional heads convicted of corruption cases based on the data. Primarily because of OTT. If this law later controls a lot, maybe there will not be many OTTs for

regional heads".

Column Identity (JP, 28/09/2019) with the theme "Investigate Student Shootings." The student action against the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law eventually took a toll, namely the deaths of Randi and Qardawi, students of Haluoleo University. These two students died after being hit by police bullets that were securing the student demonstration. Meanwhile, in the Angle of View column, Saras Dewi also wrote with the title "The Form of Civil Disobedience." The intro states that September is a grey month because this month is 20 years after Yap Yun Hap's death, a student at the Faculty of Engineering, the University of Indonesia, killed at Semanggi Bridge. According to him, the presence of students now at the DPR Building is to demand justice ".

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Social Construction

Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman became well known for their theory, namely the social construction theory. Following Berger and Luckmann's conception, there is a world of objectivity and a dialectical reality of subjectivity. The dialectic goes through a process of externalization, objectivation, and internalization. Through externalization, the social world becomes objective reality, and through internalization, the objective reality becomes a subjective reality. It is the dialectic between objective reality and subjective reality in social life. Society is an objective reality when the individual uses externalization or pulls society out of himself and becomes a subjective reality when the individual becomes a part of society again. Society is an individual product through externalization, and individuals are a product of society through internalization. If it is understood, two entities include in the Jawa Pos Daily reporting, namely the government entity and the DPR and the community on the other side. This community consists of people in the KPK (KPK leaders and employees), lecturers, students, and NGOs involved with the KPK to clean up corruption in Indonesia. These two entities face each other in the context of the KPK Law Revision. Government and the DPR entities approve the Revision of the KPK Law and the people who reject the Revision of the KPK Law. The Jawa Pos daily is very transparent in supporting the demands of the community in its reporting, and cornering the Government and the DPR with provocative expressions, for example: "two meetings immediately agreed," while in reporting the course of rejection also the Jawa Pos Daily used the diction "geruduk," demand" and so on. Through the dialectic of subjective and objective reality, externalization adjusts to the social world's texts. The text of the social world is the public's rejection of the revision of the KPK Law and efforts to revise the KPK Law, and in this term, the Jawa Pos Daily takes a response to elect the community rejecting the revision of the KPK Law. Objectivation is the process of self-interaction with the social world. Namely, the interaction between mass media and social reality. In this case, the interaction between the Jawa Pos Daily and its text (diction) relates to its anti-revision of the KPK Law and its rejection of the Government's and DPR's desire to revise the KPK Law. Furthermore,

internalization is a process of self-identification with the social world. Through this internalization, Jawa identifies itself as a mass media that is pro-people or pro-rejection of the revision of the KPK Law. James Carey assumes that there are 4 (four) stages in social media construction: 1) Construction. Actors or humans can develop a concept to become a reality. 2) Maintenance. In order for social construction to continue, the actor must carry out continuous maintenance. 3) Repair. Actors must also continuously improve social construction so that any missing elements. 4) Change. Along with changing times, social construction will also change. This change is possible. If we use Berger and Luckmann's conception, it can be how the Jawa Pos Daily's efforts maintain its readers. It can be from the Jawa Pos Daily's efforts to take sides with the public or what is known as pro-populism journalism. It understood the theoretical conception of Social Construction. The externalization process from how the Jawa Pos Daily wrote its headlines. There was an attempt to make what the Jawa Pos daily wrote as a guide for action. Suppose to look at the expressions or diction used by the Jawa Pos Daily for the KPK. In that case, they are: "Gloomy, Reject the Revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law, Geruduk Senayan, Closed, Immediately Agree, Formal Disability, Crash the 1945 Constitution, Claim, death gap, lawsuit, Postponed, Cancel, Thousands of Students Voiced Rejection, Demonstrations with a bigger mass, the same concerns, students consolidating, Simultaneously Suing against the Regime, Students in Various Cities Rallied, Demanding to Abort the KPK Law, From Campuses Down to the Street, More Enthusiastic to Reject the Revision of the KPK Law, In Jakarta, Hundreds of Vocational School Students Clashed with Police, Students Killed Allegedly by Bullets, Students are Battered. Hundreds of Victims of Tear Gas and Police batons, High Prices Paid to Raise Public Unrest, followed by the statement: "This is no longer uncivilized, it is barbaric," Stop the Criminalization of Activists, More Students in control of the Killed Victims. Why Was He Shot, Why He Was Shot. If to look closely, then there is a process of externalizing the Jawa Pos Daily by revealing two different things about the rejection of the KPK Law Revision (students, anti-corruption activists, internal KPK and the community) and the actors of the revision of the KPK Law (Government and DPR). For those who are anti-revision of the KPK Law, provocative diction is expressed, for example: "Gloomy, Reject, Geruduk, stop criminalizing activists, victims of police bullets, savages, suing and so on. The Government and the DPR with the words: closed discussion, immediately agreed to, savage police, death tolls, criminalization of activists, clashes with students and students, security truncheons, tear gas victims, and many more. The Jawa Pos daily has developed these two groups as objective realities. It seems that there are indeed two groups facing each other in the forum for rejection of the revision of the KPK Law and recipients of the revised KPK Law. The Jawa Pos daily constructed this diction to guide the community about this daily occurrence in responding to the latest situation. Through this diction, the Jawa Pos Daily builds adaptations to the social world or populism, thus giving rise to the view that the Jawa Pos Daily is pro-populism and not pro-government. In the objectivation process, the interaction process between the Jawa Pos Daily

through these "provocative" diction as a bridge to interact with its readers. Audiences invite to make this diction a process of interaction, either directly or indirectly, with the latest situation. Words have a very significant effect on moving people into action. Therefore, through the Jawa Pos Daily interaction with selected words, it can become a field of interaction with the pro-populism movement. On the other hand, there is also a process of internalization or self-identification with the social world. The choice of words, news content, and responses to the anti-revision movement of the KPK Law as revealed by the Jawa Pos Daily, finally concluded that the Jawa Pos Daily had taken sides and identified it as a daily that took sides with the community: both students, officials, and KPK employees as well as activists anti-corruption, that the Jawa Pos Daily identifies itself as pro-populism. The expressions that "cornered" the Government and the DPR are sufficient evidence of this alignment. Therefore, it is clear that the Jawa Pos Daily is a pro-populism newspaper even though it does not mean anti-government. If using James Carey's conception, then the four stages in media construction are relevant, namely the construction stage - as developed by Berger and Luckmann's dialectic -, then maintenance is the stage where Jawa Pos Daily must maintain its audience so that the audience will remain to choose it as a newspaper with an effort to defend the public or the public. This partiality is, of course, based on the fact that the mass media is a media that lives and develops because of the public or society, so that it is essential to take sides to maintain its circulation. Then the repair stage, using diction related to what efforts should use to improve the latest situation by releasing news about the need for a Perppu, seeking dialogue, and so on are the "ways" that the Jawa Pos Daily has taken to remain considered not anti-government. The last one is the stages of change, namely the diction used by the Jawa Pos Daily leading to efforts to build togetherness in rejecting the revision of the KPK Law, hoping that the Government and the DPR will make changes to follow the will of the people.

Mass Media in Islamic Review

Islam places great emphasis on peace. Islam itself is a religion that teaches about salvation. That is why Islam is very thick with conceptions of peace. In the spread of Islam, the emphasis is always on using peaceful methods and promoting safety. The principle in disseminating information (Islamic information) in Surat An Nahl, 125: "ud'u ila sabili rabbika bil Hikmat wa al mau'idhati al hasanati wa jadilhum bil allati hiya Ahsan." It means: "invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good advice and argue in a better way." Wisdom can state as "the most important of all things, both knowledge and deeds. When used, used, and practised, Wisdom will prevent madharat or difficulties or bring benefit or harm. Mujadalah is a powerful statement because it is the strength of problems, arguments, and clear goals. The advice is wanting someone's kindness. Advice is more curative or corrective to a person's spiritual condition. Da'wah (dissemination of Islamic teachings) must use these basic principles to be no violent, invitations to do destructive actions, and make noise. The concept of Wisdom can be related to Peace (Islamic) Journalism, whose content contains: "justice, respect, tolerance, harmony,

safety, stability, normality, security, and defense". Therefore, reporting in the Islamic conception must describe honesty, accuracy, justice (not taking sides with one person), and be accountable to the further target of peace journalism to create peace for all newsreaders. The prophetic mission carried out by the Islamic media is to develop Islam rahmatan Lil Alamin. Namely by changing the conception of religiosity to spirituality, from ritual to morality, from individual piety to social piety, from image to character, from Islamic universalism to Islamic cosmopolitanism. Islam is the religion of civilization, so in spreading Islam's teachings, principles that do not conflict with civilization's concept should likely. Islam values salvation, both individually and socially. Therefore, the use of media that labels itself with Islamic media does not teach about safety, so in essence, it is not Islamic media. Observing the news in the mass media that leaves cover both sides, in essence, is a media that does not heed balance and peace. If a mass media violates the principle of balance in reporting, then the media has sided with one view or action, even though the media considers that choice as "truth" or "partiality." So, it seems that the principles of peace journalism are still needed during the publication of information today, especially during the social media war.

CONCLUSION

From the above explanation, it can confuse as follows:

Within the framework of maintaining its existence to defend against online media, the print mass media (Jawa Pos Daily) uses in-depth reporting models in investigations, opinions, and editorial writing, which tends to "defend" against the masses or their readers. As a consequence of the choice of mass media (Harian Jawa Pos) towards pro-populism journalism, the printed mass media use dictionaries that are more in line with the public's wishes, so that more diction is defending and directing the public or the masses to take action against power. The diction used by the printed mass media (Harian Jawa Pos) is a diction that genuinely leaves the principle of cover both sides, meaning that the printed mass media only reveals one side of the opponents of the KPK Law revision and does not provide a picture of the DPR and the Government. The predictions of rejecting, rioting, rioting, and criminalization describe how the perpetrators of the revision of the KPK Law are in a "negative" position; those who reject the KPK Law's revision are in a "positive" position. The social construction of the printed mass media (Harian Jawa Pos) in covering the revision of the KPK Law can identify through the externalization process, which shows how the printed mass media (Harian Jawa Pos) uses the conception of rejection of the revision of the KPK Law as a guideline for reporting. With this concept, the objective process is to present news that can interact between the masses or the public and the mass media. The internalization process is to place the report with the masses' understanding and actions that it is the same and correct action wishes. In the view of Islamic journalism, the printed mass media (Jawa Pos Daily) does not place its news to support Peace Journalism, which is more in line with news that prioritizes peace, justice, tolerance, safety, stability, decency, security, and so on. Mass media's construction is more on the desire to maintain its existence amidst the battle with online mass media.

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